



## ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE RADICAL SOLDIERS' CONVENTION, recently held in Pittsburgh, has adjourned. In looking over the proceedings we find that Gen. Butler was "first, last and all the time." It was a kind of Butler Convention. The resolutions adopted, support and maintain the radical action of Congress, condemn and denounce the course and policy of the President, declare "the right of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered," recommend the amendment of the neutrality laws ("a sop" for the Penitents), affirm that the Union men of the South, "without distinction of race or color," are entitled to gratitude, &c., &c.—and the whole winds up with the following, which was passed with but one single nay, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is the duty of Congress to direct the President to remove from the States lately in rebellion all arms and munitions of war not required for immediate use by the portion of the army on duty there, and that hereafter no arms or military stores not needed for immediate use shall be stored in any State lately in rebellion until such State shall have been recognized by Congress as having assumed its place in the Union.

This was probably after all, next to Gen. Butler, considered to be the "milk in the can."

One Mr. Wayne McVeigh, according to the Philadelphia Age, made a speech to the Radicals in Philadelphia a few nights ago, in which he used their choice language, with much "more of the same sort," concerning the President of the U. S.:—"He (the President) goes round his circle a Rebel at Albany, at Cleveland a ruffian, at St. Louis a blasphemer, at Cincinnati a demagogue—everywhere a villifier and a liar." Where are the "virtuous patriots," who, three years ago, were for impugning, exiling, and "suppression," every man who dared to open his mouth in mild opposition to the then President, regarding it as an "insult to the nation." Have they nothing to say now? What! dumb! well, let it go. But Mr. Wayne McVeigh, seems to forget that "the ass that kicketh against the wall receives its own blows!"

A despatch from Cincinnati dated yesterday says "that Senator John Sherman, who has just arrived home from a trip to the far West, made a speech at Mansfield day before yesterday, in which he took radical ground far in advance of his past record. He intimated that if the South refused to adopt the pending constitutional amendment they would soon find themselves confronted with the necessity of accepting not only the amendment, but universal suffrage along with it. He gave the substance of a conversation he had with the President about the time of the late Connecticut election. The President at that time assured him that he would assent to any plan of reconstruction that did not include negro suffrage."

The Mass Meeting in Baltimore, last night, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, was in every respect the greatest that has been witnessed in that city for many years. The streets were thronged with spectators, Monument Square was densely packed with those who came to listen to the speakers and to sustain by their presence the policy of President Johnson. Every man in the city was represented by immense delegations, bearing lanterns and transparencies, and proceeded by bands of music. Everything was conducted in perfect order. Baltimore will sweep the radicals off the political board in that city.

Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Va., is to be an associate editor of the Southern Churchman, published in this city, and his abilities and learning will contribute, we doubt not, to the interest and usefulness of that paper. The Churchman, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. Sprigg, has increased its circulation, especially amongst the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, and is to be enlarged and otherwise improved.

The Louisville Courier urges the President no longer to recognize "the present piece of a Congress" until it admits the Southern members—to "protect himself by denying its legitimacy and authority, and resisting its arbitrary and illegal enactments." Other papers are discussing the same subject. We have fallen upon threatening times. The clouds around us appear to thicken and grow blacker.

It is scarcely necessary to say that many of the dispatches purporting to come from the South, and published in the Northern papers, are very little founded in fact. As the full editions approach, dispatches of the most sensational character will probably be daily sent forth to inflame the public mind at the North.

Gen. W. Patton, has fallen aboard of Mr. Forney, candidate for the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvania, in a letter in the Philadelphia Transcript, reviewing the public and political course of Forney in quite a ferocious manner, charging him with making money on contracts obtained for other people, &c., &c.

Robert C. Ould, formerly of Washington, and during the late war Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has been elected to the Virginia State Senate from the city of Richmond. His opponent was John Tyler, son of the late Ex-President Tyler.

General Sweeney publishes a card, declining to take any part in the proceedings of the Penitents Brotherhood.

GOLD

New York, September 28.—Gold, 144½.

## LETTER FROM HON. JAMES LYONS.

The following letter from Hon. James Lyons, in response to an invitation to be present at the Mass Meeting, which was held in this city on the 18th instant, was only received a few days since, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS, Sept. 17th, 1865.

To J. M. Johnson, President, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th instant, inviting me to attend a mass meeting in Alexandria, on the 18th of this month, "to endorse the Constitutional policy of President Johnson," and requesting a reply, has just been received. As you perceive, it was not impossible for me to comply with your invitation, even if the state of my health permitted. Although not a politician, and with no purpose or desire, even again to be connected with politics, I would, if it were in my power to do so, accept your invitation with great pleasure, for no man endorses more cordially than I do, the Constitutional policy of the President. He is a great man—wise, patriotic, and heroic, every friend of a Constitutional Union, of law, order and peace, ought to endorse and support him, and especially all such in the South. For however he may have differed from the South, as to aggression, he is now honestly and bravely, with great ability and courage, to restore the Constitution and the peace and prosperity of the country. I say "honestly endeavoring" because, in my opinion, the history of the times justifies his own conclusion. He became the President in a state of war, it is true; but under the Constitution of '76, by his best, and he swore to support it. If the party which placed him in power had adhered faithfully to the Constitution why should he have opposed it, flung as it was with victory? What motives has he for his conduct, but his conviction of right, and his love of his country? If he could have forgotten his oath, and concurred with the Radicals in their violent and unconstitutional measures; in their cruel, vindictive, unwise persecution of the white people of the South, he would have been sustained by them, and unlimited power to carry out their schemes would have been conferred upon him. What then but noble and patriotic motives could have prompted him to oppose this traitorous party, and throw himself, at so much hazard, into the breach in defense of the Constitution and the oppressed and down-trodden people of the South? On the one hand he had everything to gain, except a peaceful conscience; while on the other he had everything to lose, except his own self-respect and the applause of the virtuous. How can any man doubt his honesty then? How truly noble, and worthy of all praise, is his conduct, when discarding all selfish considerations, and rejecting the power which was conferred on him for bad purposes, he stands forth the champion of truth and the defender of the rights of the people, in the midst of obloquy, insult and calumny. Such has been his conduct to the white men of the country. His conduct to the freedmen has been equally wise, and if his counsels had been observed they would now be peaceful and happy in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor; and the fields of the South would be again yielding abundant crops to replenish the public treasury, restore the currency, and give plenty to the poor, as well as the rich, instead of which the whole country is uneasy and excited, upon the brink of a civil war, and some portions of it threatened with famine. The discomforts and distresses of the colored people of the South, wherever they are, have been occasioned by the opponents of the President's policy, who hoping to make more political capital out of the colored men than they ever could out of the sensible and respectable men of the South, misled them by professing to be their most devoted friends, and stimulate discontent and discord among them by claiming for them political power which they do not understand, and are utterly incapable of wielding, without ruin to themselves, as well as the white man. The President on the other hand, while he claims for them complete protection in the enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, desires that they shall be left to labor in peace, until time and education, which alone can do it, shall fit them for other duties in the opinion of the people among whom they reside; and in these opinions, I believe, every sensible man in the South concurs, and the imputation upon the people of the South that they oppress the colored man, or withhold from him his legal rights, including a just reward for his labor, is utterly false and scandalous. Those who make such imputations are the very people who take advantage of the colored man, and practice upon him the wrong which they impute to others. It would be better for both races if the colored people could be civilized, and their places filled with white people, for if they remain among us, they must be content with a subordinate social and political condition, with perfect security of life, liberty and property. The Southern people do not blame them for their own emancipation, but on the contrary, feel much sympathy for them; but they will submit to extermination, I am sure, before they will elevate them to social or political equality with themselves, and in this sentiment a large portion of the people of the North and Northwest concurs. I believe, for no political rights can be extended to the freedmen in the South, except by the States themselves, which are not extended to them at the North, without making this the most unequal and unjust government in the world, where there is any pretence of representative government and equal laws. The act which gives suffrage to the colored man at the South must give it to him at the North, and the Constitution will then make him eligible to the Federal Congress from either section, although the States will retain the right to exclude him from their Legislatures, and public offices. Is there a really sensible and patriotic man who would place the country in such a condition? Who would confer upon the freedman of yesterday political rights which the most enlightened unenfranchised white man who may come among us cannot enjoy in less than five years? Is the freedman who drove the Master's rules, or even, or fed his hogs, yesterday, without knowing that there was such a thing as a Constitution, better qualified to exercise the right of suffrage than John Bright or the Earl of Derby, or "the brave boys" from Europe, who fought for the flag? Spirit of Know-Nothingism where are you? Have you been annihilated, and all the patriotic fervor which prompted the people to exclude "the ignorant and uneducated foreigner" from the polls—or is the present negro mania but a new phase of Know-Nothingism? Is there a really sensible and reflecting man, with one spark of patriotism at the North, or elsewhere, who wishes to see uneducated, uncivilized, ignorant, negroes, sitting in Congress, and possibly controlling the destinies of the Nation? I believe not. Nay, I do not believe that a single prominent radical desires it, and of this, proof is found in the fact that Fred. Douglass the best speech-maker among them, was not allowed a seat in their Convention at Philadelphia. Their object is to use the colored man for their own purposes, and by his aid to punish and impoverish the white men of the South, if they can; and when they have done this, they will fill the colored people from their homes, and fill them with their own people. If they are actuated by no such motive, why do they not put an end to the agitation which now disturbs the repose, and retards the prosperity of the country, by placing the colored people of the South upon the public lands in the West and North-west? Congress will then have entire control over them, can make of them all that they are capable of, and bring them into the Union, and into the Senate and House of Representatives when they please, and the Southern people who sincerely desire peace and the privilege of quietly pursuing the paths of industry, will be contented and happy, and no amendment of the constitution will be necessary to prevent them from valuing

upon the colored people for representation, unless they are allowed to vote. We do not desire to estimate the colored people now, in the basis of representation, and if the odious and oppressive clause of the proposed amendment, which disfranchises the Southern white men, who were Confederates, was stricken out, I believe the Southern people would not care a fig for the residue. I, for one, would readily agree never to have another Southern representative in either House of Congress, if the majority would bind itself not to tax us. What but some sinister and vindictive motive can induce people who have the power to restore peace to continue to persecute and oppress the South, by subjecting them to all the burthens and yet denying them the benefits of the Union, and in addition propose to benefit them of a new Constitution, expressly for the purpose of still further oppress them without permitting them to take any part in making that constitution? Can there be found outside of Africa and Russia, a government more despotic than this will be if such a Constitution is made? And yet, for refusing to join in this crusade against his own countrymen, and dishonor himself by a violation of his oath, and all the principles of Republican Government, the President is denounced with a virulence and violence never witnessed before, and his life assailed by assassins! Where will this negro-phobia, pretended love of Union and liberty, enforced by tyranny, end? Does it exhaust itself upon the American negro, or embrace the inhabitants of Congo, or Luakoo, or the Gold Coast, as soon as they may arrive in this country, and they excluded and especially the red man? He was the original owner of the red man? Will he be classed with the Southern whites, and denied the rights of suffrage and representation, while they are accorded (by the amendment) to every negro in the land, even the vilest, the thief, the burglar, the incendiary and assassin? A negro may command the army, but the noble and renowned Lee shall not command a company! A negro may sit in the people's House—the white man's House of Representatives—in Congress but Hunter, Hampton and Rives—Conrad, Cobb and Curry shall not! A negro may be Chief Justice of the United States, but the learned and eminent Campbell shall not sit in a District Court! Was ever malice so blind? Why are these wrongs to the whole country, North as well as South, to be perpetrated? To punish Southern men for deserting their homes and fire-sides, their wives and children, their aged parents, and the land that gave them birth, in obedience to the Laws of God as well as of the land, which they were bound to obey—was this crime? The essence of crime is the intent. Our gallant soldiers believed they were in the right of doing their duty, and in the right of God are guiltless. Can poor, pitiful men now make them criminals? But, if criminals they can be punished only by the law then existing and not by any ex post facto law affixing a new punishment to the offence, as the proposed amendment does. Will Grant and Sherman, and the gallant men whom they led permit themselves to be made the instruments of such base treachery, and abuse of power? They received our gallant soldiers as prisoners of war, and any violation of their rights, by ex post facto laws, or otherwise, will disgrace the captors, if they can prevent it and do not; and the men who conquered the South, can conquer the radicals, if they will by supporting Johnson at the polls. What would those gallant Generals have said, if the fortune of war had thrown them into the hands of our noble leaders, and with their connivance, our Congress had passed laws and treacherously wrought new punishments for them? The good and brave men are generous. The Emperor Claudius said: "What else brought ruin to the Athenians and Macedonians, in spite of their success in war, except that they treated the conquered as Aliens? But our founder, Romulus was so wise that in one day he turned enemies into citizens." The Athenians and Macedonians were mad and thus fell. The radicals and Cannibals are mad and they will fall. "Whom the Gods mean to destroy they first make mad," and Johnson has been raised up to destroy them, and save the country—and with him all Conservatives must work. Most respectfully, your friend and servant, JAMES LYONS.

The Baltimore Gazette says:—"The New York Times has already recanted its conservatism. A few weeks ago it appeared to enter heartily into the support of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and was in favor of the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment as a mischievous thing. It still professes to support the President, but with that facility for changing water on both shoulders for which he is long been notorious, it now advocates the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, knowing that President Johnson in his letter to Congress on the subject of transmitting the Amendment to the several States, most emphatically declared his opposition to all such legislation so long as the Southern States were unrepresented. The Times is perfectly aware that the Constitutional Amendment which the radicals are striving to force upon the South, is in the nature of a penal enactment; that it disfranchises every Southern man, who, having once been in the service of the U. S., subsequently took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and that it either compels the negroes to grant the right of suffrage to the whites, or to lose sixteen representatives to which that section is entitled under the present apportionment. The Times declares, nevertheless, that the Amendment is, "perfectly just," and is also of opinion that the South ought to adopt it with alacrity."

The Times has for its principal editor Raymond, a man of all sides, and four faces, and who is "every thing by fits and starts and nothing long"—a New York politician of the modern school, and acts as a mere politician, for present purposes.

It seems to be admitted now, that part of the radical programme for the next session of Congress, is an impeachment of the President. If they should do this—of which we confess we still have our doubts, however fearful their leaders may desire it—a very fearful issue might at once arise, should the President in self defence take a certain course, which the Radicals say he will take. The times are out of joint.

## DIED.

This morning, Sept. 28th, at 11 o'clock, A.D., a twin daughter of H. S. and C. Martin, aged 12 years and 5 months. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 173, Prince st., on Sunday next, at 3 p.m.

Here thy loved one hath left us—  
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—  
He can all our sorrows heal—  
Yet again we hope to meet thee,  
When the day of life is fled;  
Then in heaven with joy we'll meet—  
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Thursday morning, at Evergreen Cottage, Fairfax County, Virginia, MARY, only daughter of Thomas and Susan Dwyer, aged three years and six months.

On the 25th instant, in Warrenton, ERNEST C., infant son of John and Mary Edd, aged four years and twenty-five days.

FOR RENT.—A three-story BRICK STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING, on Royal street, near the Market House; also an OFFICE AND SMALL DWELLING, on Prince, near Pitt street, and brick DWELLING HOUSE, on the corner of Queen and Alfred streets. For particulars apply to JOHN A. DIXON.

## LETTER FROM LOUDOUN COUNTY.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

LEESBURG, VA., Sept. 26, 1865.—The three men spoken of in my last letter as being in jail in Hagerstown, arrived here to-day, heavily ironed, and in charge of deputy sheriff, Thos. E. Taylor, Sydney Bennett and Sumnerfield Boly.

The names of the prisoners are Edward Wright, who is said to have stolen Mr. Joshua Pusey's cattle, which were recovered sometime since; he was once a Confederate soldier, nominally of Colonel White's command, but usually operating on his own hook—George Campbell, a Confederate soldier, who formerly lived near the Dry Mill, above Leesburg and Landon T. Lovett, at one time a Confederate, but afterwards operating with the United States troops, whether as an enlisted soldier or not I am un-informed. They were found some weeks ago passing through some village on the National Road, in Maryland, riding horses with blind bridles and wags, and were arrested on suspicion. Lovett shot a man named Manuel in this country, as he says, for attempting to rob him; and he also shot a negro on the night of the election, and had escaped arrest until the present time, although a company of United States cavalry was stationed in this county for several weeks mainly to arrest him and another man. They will have their examination on the 2nd Monday of October, if all parties are ready. I have heard of no charge against Campbell but being found in company with these men in possession of a stolen horse. The horses belonged to a Mr. Grubb, living between the Hills, near Harper's Ferry.

This is the second day of the storm, which, broken by one bright day, commenced again yesterday. It has rained all day, at times very hard. I am afraid the Loudoun and Hampshire roads will be a fixture at Belmont Station, five miles below this place, for the winter, but I hope not.

ALBUQUERQUE.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1865.

The market during the week has been quite active. Receipts of wheat light, with an active demand. Under the influence of light receipts flour and wheat have sustained an advance.—We quote:

FLOUR.—Super \$10 50 all 25; Extra \$12 14 50; Family \$15 16 50—an advance of 50c on high grades, and 25c on low. Stock light, and demand active. Market firm.

WHEAT.—Receipts have fallen off during the week. Farmers are now busy seeding for new crop, and we may expect light receipts for some time. A quiet market, with a moderate demand; choice to white (fair to good) 25 1/2c; prime to choice 27 1/2c; seed (choice) 31 1/2c; red (fair to good) 23 1/2c; prime to choice 26 1/2c; seed (choice) 30 1/2c.

CORN.—We note an advance in corn; stock light; demand fair. We quote white at 88 1/2c; mixed 86 1/2c.

RYE quill; last sales 41c.

OATS quiet; sales at 41 1/2c by measure, and 43 1/2c by weight.

SEEDS.—We note a more active demand, but quotations are unchanged; supply good.

WOL.—Receipts light; market quiet.

BUTTER.—Demand fair; receipts light, and we note a slight advance. Common 25 1/2c, and prime 34 1/2c.

EGGS are in good demand at 27 1/2c.

PLASTER.—Market active at \$5 25 for lump, delivered on the cars, and \$11 for ground.

SUMAC wanted and active, at \$1 75c, according to quality.

## BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, September 27.

Beef Cattle.—Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old Cows \$5; Common Steers and Beef Cattle \$7 50c; Stock Cattle \$8 50c; fair \$9 25c; good \$10 25c; and prime \$11 25c per 100 lbs, with a few at a shade above the above figures.

Sheep.—The supply has not been large for some time, and sales were made at 60c per lb gross for fair to prime Sheep.

Hogs.—The supply has been moderate this week; sales at \$14 50c to \$16 10c per 100 lbs net—a decline.

## BRYAN &amp; BREERWOOD.

Have received another lot of SUPERIOR VIRGINIA CASSIMERES, colors fast, and goods free from shoddy. No. 76, King street. se 28—eo2w

## COURT'S NOTICE.

Peter Hendrick's administrator vs. Amos Barden.—In chancery.

Extract from a decree, rendered in the above case, at the June term, 1865, of the Circuit Court of Loudoun County, Va., is published, ordered and decreed, that M. D. Ball, one of the Master Commissioners of this Court, do take and make an account of the amount due the estate of Peter Hendrick, deceased, under the deed of trust of Thomas Moore from Amos Barden and wife, of date August 29, 1860; as also any money paid in the shape of taxes or assessments to the State of Virginia, or the United States, in the real estate conveyed by said trust deed by the complainant;—also, an account of the judgments and other liens, with their several priorities, existing upon the land in the bill and proceedings mentioned; and that he do ascertain the fee simple and annuity value of said real estate, and that the said Commissioner do convene the parties before him, at such time and place as he shall appoint, &c., &c., and that he do make report to the Court, at the next term, of which any special matter he may deem pertinent, or that any party interested may require him to state.

WM. B. GOODING, Clerk. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Sept. 11, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October next, to execute the provisions of the several decrees of said real estate, and that the said Commissioner do convene the parties before him, at such time and place as he shall appoint, &c., &c., and that he do make report to the Court, at the next term, of which any special matter he may deem pertinent, or that any party interested may require him to state.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

## NIGHT SCHOOL.

NORMAN F. MOORE, will, on MONDAY, October 1, open a NIGHT SCHOOL, for the instruction of young men in the Languages, Arithmetic, Writing and Book-making. For terms, etc., application can be made at the school-room, No. 90, Fairfax st. N. B.—The Day School will be continued. sep 15—td

MRS. CASTLEMAN IS PREPARED TO re-open her school on Monday, September 17th, at No. 38, south Pitt street, second door from St. Paul's Church. Her school-room is large and airy, and situated in a central and pleasant location.

While drawing no invidious comparison with the excellent schools already established in Alexandria, she feels assured that she can offer advantages equal to any in the place.

She appeals especially to the old Alexander, and the daughter of a native Alexandrian; and more especially to the Episcopalians of Alexandria, as being the daughter and widow of Episcopal clergymen, who both lived with the happiness on, in the service of the Church, and \$50, according to advancement—payable quarterly in advance.

To meet a felt want in the education of girls, there will be a sewing class, two afternoons of each week, for which will be made charge of 50 cents per month will be made.

Miss HARRIET L. POWELL, an experienced and successful teacher, will assist in the English Department. sep 13—6w

BELLE HAVEN INSTITUTE, OPENS ON MONDAY, 17th INSTANT, affording unusual facilities. A prompt attendance is earnestly requested of those who purpose to enter.

The Institute has recently been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The study hall is elegantly and comfortably furnished. The Music rooms will be supplied with new and first-class Pianos, from the celebrated factories of Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and Steinway of New York.

Any scholars can practice in the Institute. There are three experienced and efficient teachers in the Musical Department.

OFFICERS: Miss E. B. BARBER, Principal. Miss A. L. TEBBS, Associate Principal. Miss M. E. STEWART, Drawing and Painting.

Miss M. M. GARBER, Assistant in English. MONS. and MADAME MALLARD, Languages—French, Italian, &c.

Prof. R. E. HEYMAN—assisted by a lady—Music—Piano, Harp, Organ and Guitar. Miss IRENE M. NEVITT, Vocal Music.

CULPEPER FEMALE INSTITUTE. MRS. MARY M. ARCHER.

Having removed to the town of Culpeper, and taken a large and commodious dwelling, has determined to resume her school, under the above name. She will be prepared to receive a limited number of boarders in her family. Having had experience in the education of young ladies, she feels assured of being able to give satisfaction to such as may entrust their daughters to her care. The services of Professors of the Virginia High School, have been secured to assist in giving instruction in Ancient and Modern Languages, and Mathematics.

TERMS FOR SCHOLARSHIP, COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

First half session payable in advance; second payment in February, 1866.

Elementary Branches of English—\$50 00 Languages, each—25 00

Instruction in Music, for beginners—25 00 For advanced pupils, at Professor's prices.

Vocal Music, at Professor's charges. Board, including washing, fuel and lights, \$250. A portion received in kind.

REFERENCE TO BE MADE TO THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:

Rev. Philip Slaughter, Culpeper county. Hon. Jeremiah Morton, " Col. A. J. Tallaford, " Col. A. J. Cunningham, esq., " Col. John Cole, " Wm. H. Harrison, esq., Amelia county. Dr. F. L. Deane, Richmond. Gen. P. T. Moore, " F. L. Marshall, esq., Fauquier county. James F. Jones, esq., " Rev. George H. Norton, Alexandria. Col. C. E. Lightfoot, Culpeper C. H., Va. For further particulars address

MRS. MARY M. ARCHER, Care Rev. John Cole, Culpeper C. H., Va. sep 14—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RESUME THE duties of his SCHOOL FOR BOYS, on Monday, the 10th of September. As heretofore, number of pupils will be limited to three.

The following are the terms of tuition per scholar per quarter, in advance:

For Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, \$8.

History, Advanced Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, \$10.

Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, \$12. N. B.—Persons having business with the subscriber may find him at his school room, in the Lyceum building, every day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, m.

aug 19—eotf H. F. HENRY.

CHARLES L. POWELL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The subscriber will reopen his school for boys on Wednesday, the 12th of September, next, at his residence on the corner of Washington and Duke streets, Alexandria, Virginia.

Having had more than ten years' experience, he is prepared to give to those entrusted to his care a thorough course of instruction in the English language, and to those who desire to study French, a competent teacher will be provided.

Terms, per quarter of 10 weeks—payable in advance.

For tuition of advanced classes—\$12 50 to \$15 For tuition of Junior and Senior classes—\$10

Preparatory Department—8 00 French and Drawing (each)—5 00

CLAS. L. POWELL, A. M., Principal. au 10—tf

MISS MARK'S SEMINARY.

The next session of this long established institution will commence on Tuesday, the 18th of September, and continue for a term of ten weeks. Every proper effort will be made to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the pupils. Parents are respectfully reminded of the great benefit accruing from a regular attendance, and the comparatively low advantages offered for such course.

The School Room, elegantly situated at 214, King street, the residence of the Principal, where terms and particulars will be given upon application. aug 10—e2m

LAMPS, LAMP GLASSES & OIL.

WM. COGAN, 15, North Royal street, offers for sale Lamps in great variety, from the little Tom Thumb, to the most magnificent Parlor Lamp; Oil, Ground and Plain Globes; Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, Brushes, Wick, and all other goods in trade, at the most reasonable prices. Especial attention is called to large lot of Stand Lamps just received, purchased at extremely low figures, and offered at corresponding rates. All who want real bargains in handsome Parlor and Table Lamps had better come quickly. —5008—Str

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